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RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO PRIORITY 0974
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RUEHGH/AMCONSUL SHANGHAI PRIORITY 2694
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RHMFIUU/DEPT OF HOMELAND SECURITY WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
RHMFIUU/DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
RUEHC/DEPT OF LABOR WASHDC PRIORITY
RHMCSUU/FBI WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
RHHMUNA/USPACOM HONOLULU HI PRIORITY
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UNCLAS TAIPEI 000087

C O R R E C T E D C O P Y (PARA 1 THRU 4 CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO U)

SIPDIS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [ELAB](#) [EIND](#) [ETRD](#) [KTIP](#) [PHUM](#) [SOCI](#) [USAID](#) [TW](#)

SUBJECT: TAIWAN: RESPONSE TO CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REF: STATE 131995

1.(U) Summary: There were no reports in 2009 of a wide prevalence of goods being produced on Taiwan through the use of forced labor or child labor. End Summary.

Forced Labor Concentrated in Service Industry

12. (U) In 2009, most of the 46 cases involving forced labor on Taiwan were concentrated among migrant workers in the service industries, including food service, elder care, or construction. There was no clear evidence of a trend of forced labor in the production of certain goods on Taiwan. There were, however, isolated incidents of forced labor reported in the gravel and agricultural industries over the year. The most widely reported methods of coercion or exploitation were confiscation of identity and travel documents, irregular immigration status, and deduction or non-payment of salaries.

Demographics of Migrant Worker Population

13. (U) In 2009, 10.25 million people were employed on Taiwan, excluding migrant workers. Of the approximately 350,000 migrant workers admitted to Taiwan in 2009, close to one-half worked in private households. Among the remaining 175,000 migrant workers, 94 percent worked in the manufacturing industry and were covered by the Labor Standards Law. 40 percent of migrant workers on Taiwan came from Indonesia, 22 percent from Vietnam, 20 percent from the Philippines, and 18 percent from Thailand. One NGO confirmed that household caregivers and domestic workers on Taiwan remain the most vulnerable to exploitative labor practices. The majority of victims of forced labor practices reported in the local press worked in the service industries, e.g. food services or nursing homes.

Statutory Prohibitions on Forced and Child Labor

14. (U) Taiwan has several statutes that prohibit forced and child labor, including the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, the Criminal Code, and the Labor Standards Law, which establishes basic labor protections including prohibitions on forced labor and restrictions on child labor in manufacturing and other sectors.
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